X-SCIENTISTS IN ENGLAND. SLOW BUT STEADY SPREAD OF MRS. EDDY'S FAITH THERE.

Took Root Only Seven Years Ago-Progress From Drawing Rooms to Churches -The English Scientists Go About Their Work Quietly -Attracting More Attention Now.

LONDON, June 29.-It was sixteen years ago, in May, 1885, to be more exact, that England first heard of Mrs. Eddy, the high priestess of Christian Science. At that time an American Journalist sent to the London Times a long article describing fully the new cult, which, he said, had then "far outgrown the limits of a popular but temporary craze." On the same day that the Times published the article, it also printed a long editorial ponderously chaffing the leaders and disciples of the new faith and the city which was its headquarters. "In these latter days," said the Times,

"the world refuses to be profoundly moved by the birth of a new faith. It has seen so many in their tumultuous youth and commonplace maturity that enthusiasm is possible only for the happy few who continue to remain in ignorance of its long and varied experience. It is really gratifying to find, from the emerciaing account which we publish to-day from the pen of an American correspondent, that Boston still retains a large share of the fresh receptiveness of an earlier age. The 'Hub of the Universe' is in the throes of a new birth. It is agitated to its centre by the appearance of a system which we find it hard to classify, since it is at once an art, a science and a religion. The imperfect apprehension of the Old World has cometimes failed to discover the unity, or even the compatibility, of these, but Boston has triumphantly effected their synthesis. It was to this vein that the Times first treated the advent of Christian Science. It would be safe to prophesy that when next the Times treats of the subject a more serious tone will be adopted. For since those days Christian Science has come to England, and to all appearances, it has come to stay. During the last few years such old-time cities London, Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh have shown that not even now have they lost entirely "the fresh receptive-

sixteen years ago. It is difficult accurately to describe the beginnings of Christian Science in this country. At its headquarters, which are in London, they have no records, and can only tell one in a general way how they started. It is equally difficult to make any very close estimate of the numerical strength of the Christian Scientists in the United Kingdom, for there is no list of the centres which exist and the numbers which belong to them. Put a general idea, gathered in the course of a couple of conversations with some of the leading members of the London Church, of the position that Christian Science has made for itself in England can easily be

of which the Times congratulated Boston

In the first place it should be noted that Christian Science in this country is still in its very early youth. As far as can be ascertained its real beginning was as recent as 1864. It started then merely as what may best be described as a drawing-room coterie in London. Who was the leader or originator of the circle I have been unable to find out. but visits of an American Scientist, named Mrs. Dodge, seem to have exercised a considerable influence. Between 1894 and 1890 the numbers of the Scientists steadily increased.

The meetings were still held in different drawing rooms, and those who knew of their existence might well have supposed that the new faith was little, if anything, more than a passing fashion. But in November, 1897, the drawing-room parties organized themselves into one united body, and a house was taken in a good neighborhood, 57 Bryanston This house became then, and has remained since, the headquarters of the British branch of the Scientist Church. It was not, however, till 1899 by which time the building had been improved and a portion of it turned into a chapel, that the London and a branch of the mother institution in America. When "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," as it is now designated, was opened as such in 1899, it started with about 120 full-blown members. Since then it has very quietly but very steadily been increasing

in numbers.

The present membership of the London branch is rather over 300. The church itself provides sitting accommodation for 320. This is always fully occupied at the Sunday services, especially during the season, and as a rule extra chairs have to be brought in. At the last June communion seventy-three persons were admitted as members of the church in London. Regular services are held on Sundays at 11:3) A. M. and 6 P. M. and on Wednesdays at 8 P. M. In addition to the chapel, there are at Bryanston street free reading rooms and a library, well supplied with Scientist literature of every description. Mrs. Eddy's publications, as might be expected, are much in evidence. These rooms are open free to any one and every one every day from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. It may be well to add that the tenets, teaching, &c., of the English branch are exactly the same as obtained in America. The "first leader" of the London church is Mr. W. Miller, K. C. late of Toronto, Canada. The "second leader" is Mrs. Grant.

London is by far the largest Scientist centre in England. In fact, it is as yet the only palce where there is any considerable membership. Next in importance come Manchester, Edinburgh and Cambridge, in the order mentioned. These three towns are the only places outside London where the Scientists have public rooms. Their congregations or rather their membership lists are small, not one of the three at present having as many as one hundred. But they seem to be steadily increasing since they started some eighteen months ago.

Christian Scientists in other places are still at very much the same stall as the Londoners were in 1894. That is to say, they form small coteries varying in numbers from five or six or even fewer, to twelve or twenty, not all of whom have been received into "full communion " These small colonies are to be found scattered all over the coun-No one seems to know exactly how many there are, as they are not registered in any way. I have heard of circles in Tunbridge Wells, Learnington, Bedford, Southsea, and one or two places in Yorkshire. They all seem to have arisen in the same way Some one who has become imbued with the principles of Christian Science in London takes them down to the country and introduces them to his or her own household, and thus a little cotetie is formed.

In nine cases out of ten, apparently, it would be safe to say a "drawing-room co-Although there are undoubtedly, people of all classes and grades in the ranks of the English Scientists, as soon as one begins to look into the matter one thing is immediately conspicuous. Taken as a whole, the Christian Scientists of this country belong to what in talking of things British cannot be better defined than by the phrase "the upper, classes." The congregation of the London church is distinctly a fashionable one. The ladies are those whom you see shopping in Bond street and Regent street. and driving in the park. The men are such as you would naturally expect to see in their mpany. It may seem strange, but I was told by one of the leading members of the London church, that army efficers and members of the Stock Exchange formed a considerable portion of the male element Another signific n ; hrase fell from the lips of my informant when I asked how, as a rule the small parties in the country got started inasmuch as the London and other chief organizations do not conduct any active proselyting campaign. The answer was that probably some one going home from London would talk of it to his own people, "and very likely to his own servants, some of whom would become interested and later on ask would become interested and later on ask if they might bring friends or relations."

This was said in a way which suggested that the speaker naturally thought of a Christian Scientist as one who was in a position of master or mistress to a considerable number of servante, and, in a way, of patron to the humbler folk in the neighborhood. Again the places mentioned to me as being small centres of the faith, Tunbridge Wells, Leamington, Bedford and others, are towns where there are large numbers of the social class to which I have been referring. I was surprised not to hear Cheltenham mentioned. Lord Dunmore and the party with him now in America are further examples of the point. At Cambridge, again, the head of the movement is Mrs. Butler, the brilliantly elever wife of Dr. Butler, the Master of Trinity, the greatest and most important college in the University of Cambridge. Mrs. Butler, who is a daughter of Sir James Ramsay of Bamff. Baroner, was educated at Gurton College, Cambridge, and in 1887 came out at the top of the classical list, being placed above the "senior classic" in the Cambridge Tripos of 1887. Dr. Butler, whom she married in the following year, had been senior classic in Mrs. Butler and Lady Ramsay, their stepmother, are both leading members of the Edinburgh Christian Scientist organization. The Earl of Tankerville is at present undergoing "a cure" at the hands, or, more properly, the mind, of a prominent woman American

ountry seats As has already been said, the English Scientists go about their work very quietly. The element of brass band propagandism is enirely absent. They conduct no noisy campaigns. They do not court attention in any way, nor, on the other hand, do they shun nquiry. And here, I am inclined to think, lies their chief strength in this country. Public meetings in halls and streets would doubtess bring them thousands of fanatical "converts" in a very short time. But these would be of the soon hot and sooner cold sort. And at the same time they would, by pursuing such a course, bring down upon themselves a storm of obloquy and opposition of such ness of an earlier age," upon the possession kind as that with which the egregious Downe English branch has not even a journal of its own published in this country. The London branch imports 500 numbers of each edition of the Boston Quarterly and sells them all at the price of nine pence. A good many members have the publication sent to then privately from Boston.

healer, who is visiting him at one of his

Such then has been up to the present the growth of Christian Science in England So far it has shown no signs of the "tumuitu ousness" which the London Times ascribed as a characteristic to new faiths. Whether its "maturity" is destined to be "common place" or not remains to be seen. At present there are probably not more than 1,500, or at most, 2,000 Christian Scientists in the United Kingdom. The smaller figure is more likely to be nearer the truth. But few though they are, they are certainly a force to be counted with. The death of Harold Frederic was about the first thing that made people here realize that a new force was at work. And quiet as has been their work the English Scientists have already found it necessary to appoint an official commit tee to answer newspaper or platform criticisms, and scarcely a day goes by without their receiving a few clippings of the kind But as yet their course has run very smoothly The visit of Lord Dunmore to Boston and the accounts of the annual communion which have, for the first time, appeared in English papers, have already attracted a considerable amount of interest and attention the outcome of which it is impossible to

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

prophesy.

Orders Issued to the British Expedition -To Co-operate With the Germans.

LONDON. June 28 - The instructions by Royal Society and Royal Geographical staff of the Antarctic expedition, which is to sail on the Discovery, are issued. Capt Scott of the Royal Navy takes charge of the ship and Dr. George Murray of the Natural History Museum goes as editor of the scientific results. The Discovery goes from England to Melbourne or Lyttelton (New Zealand) and will then proceed at once to the edge of the pack and force a way through it to the open water to the south. The instructions proceed:

"On reaching the south water you are at liberty to devote to exploration the earlier portion of the navigable season; but such exploration should, if possible, include an examination of the coast from Cape Johnson to Cape Crozier, with a view to finding a safe and suitable place for the operations of landing in the event of your deciding that

the ship shall not winter in the ice. "The chief points of geographical interest are as follows: To explore the ice barrier of Sir James Ross to its eastern extremity; to discover the land which was believed by Ross to flank the barrier to the eastward. or to ascertain that it does not exist; and generally to endeavor to solve the very important physical and geographical questions connected with this remarkable ice formation

The expedition is especially urged to make a series of meteorological observations to the south of the 74th parallel. The letter

from the Societies says: "The base station for your magnetic work will be at Melbourne, or at Christchurch, in New Zealand. A secondary base station is to be established by you, if possible, in Victoria Land. You should endeavor to carry the magnetic survey from the cape to your primary base station south of the 40th parallel, and from the same station across the Pacific to the meridian of Greenwich. It is also desired that you should observe along the tracks of Ross, in order to ascertain the magnetic changes that have taken place

in the interval between the two voyages. "Geographical discovery and scientific exploration by sea and land should be conducted in two quadrants of the four into which the Antarctic regions are divided for convenience of reference-namely, the Victoria and Ross quadrants. It is desired that the extent f land should be ascertained by following the coast lines, that the depth and nature of the ice cap should be investigated as well as the nature of the volcante region, of the mountain ranges and especially of any fossiliferous

rocks. "A German expedition will start at the same time as the Discovery, and it is hoped that there will be cordial cooperation between the two expeditions as regards magnetic and meteorological observations and in all other matters if opportunities offer for such cooperation. It is understood that the German expedition will establish an observatory on Kerguelen Island and will then proceed to explore the Enderby quadrant, probably haping a course south between the 70 E. nd so E. meridians, with the object f wintering on the western side of Victoria Land, whence exploring sledge paries will be sent inland. The Government of he Argentine Republic has undertaken to stablish a magnetic observatory on Staten Island."

The scientific staff comprises a biologist, a physicist, a botanist and a zeologist. No nember of the expedition is permitted to make communications to the press on its affairs or to publish independent narratives until six months after the issue of the official . narrative, which, it is hoped, will be ready

Events in Society and Other Matters of Interest to Women are more fully and intelligently handled by The Sen and Evening Sen than by other daily mediums.—Adv DUCHESSES WERE THERE: STAFFORD HOUSE FETE WAS ALL THAT

WAS PROMISED. Londoners Who Paid Two Guiness to Get in Received Their Money's Worth in the Close View of British Aristocracy - Duchess of

Sutherland's Scheme to Balse Money

for the Lifeboat Fund Proves a Success. LONDON. June 23 .- The society season of 1901 in London would have been non-ex-Duchess of Sutherland. As becomes a lady for half-sister the Countess of Warwick, her Grace inherits that native hue of resolution which is not afraid to see its name in the papers. The Lifeboat Fund needed money; he war has exhausted the possibilities of pazaars; and the Court mourning precludes charity ball. What more simple than to hrow open a stately mansion and let any one who pays two guineas for a ticket stand the chance of a smile from a titled hosters and rub shoulders with her aristocratic friends? The Duchess of Sutherland knew something of human nature when she put the idea in practice last Wednesday night at Stafford House among the royal residences of St. James's, near Marlborough House, where the King lives.

It is true that though the Duke was in the house at the time he did not accompany the Duchess and her friends to confront the paying guests who had come to have their money's worth of the atmosphere the upper circles, and possibly some ticket holders think they should have a rebate on the money paid as a set-off against his Grace's invisibility. Yet the occasion was unique, and it has not wanted for a most entertaining chronicler. The paper which comed the fete for days beforehand with the most outspoken vulgarity, shouting to all outsiders to pay their money and get inside to see the Duchess smile in her own home, happened to be represented on the great night itself by a social philosopher and humorist who did poetic justice to the entire performance. This what he wrote:

"At 8 o'clock Mr. Sim, the dignified major domo of the house, went out on the carpet laid under the portico and looked upon the outer world. Over the way the pavement met in the United Kingdom. At present the of the quadrangle was packed with people who had all the higher social instincts, but did not see their way to indulge in them at the price. They were not coming in, but Mr. Sim looked upon them with a mild and sympathetic gaze. For this was the one night in his long and diguified career when the hoi polloi were to be welcomed and con-

ciliated. Mr. Sim is distinguished among the most distinguished of the major domos, mat'res d'hotel, and butlers of the highest monde They say that the King's own servants look up to him as the leader of their profession. The seal is set upon his aristocratic fame

by a remark which is attributed to him. "They say that he once went to see Mr Beerbohm Tree play "Hamlet." Asked afterward what he thought of it, he is reported loftily to have remarked: 'Well, it's extraordinary the virious ways the lower orders have of getting their livings.' In fact, there is no one in Debrett who look at life from a loftier aristocratic point of v.ew than Mr Sim

"But last night, in the sacred cause of charity, he had assumed a humanitarian frame mind, just as if it had been election time and his gaze as he looked forth upon the o iter two-guinea-paying world was so affable and sympathetic that two ladies in hats and gentlemen in fancy trouserings went up with confidence and presented their dekets and said: 'Which is the way in, your Grace?' He led them in with dignified condescension

"They were not first by much. Other pay ing guests followed in crowds and waited about the entrance hall or sank into tapestried chairs at the foot of the magnificent staircase and waited for the Duchess to arrive to

"By wo'clock there was a good-sized crush, and the lady journalists, who were waiting in the entrance ball for the press agent who there to supply them with programmes and information, were all mistaken for Duchesses by many of the new arrivals. "The worst of it was the difficulty of telling

who was who. There was a widespread inpression that there ought to have been a aster of the ceremonies, as there is at the ociety functions at the Holborn Town Hall in the dancing season, to point out who was which, and to make presentations and effect atroductions when de-fred.

"And it was certainly rather annoying to and out that a lady whose dress you had been admiring in the belief that she was a Countess was the representative of a fashion paper, and that the large gentleman folling with elaborate unconcern in a ducal chair with his legs crossed in an important manner, who n the cause of charity the precious artistic treasures of Stafford House are not thrown o a two-guinea lucky bag

"There were detectives all over the place, With admirable forethought the police authorities had, it appeared, supplied a detective from each district from which two-guinea society aspirants were likely to hail. There was one from Whitechapel, and there were several from Kilburn and Vine street.

"Downstairs, behind the Grand Hall, there were most of the beautiful rooms open, and several of them arranged as buffets. The Duchess's own sitting room was on view, though the guests had to lift up the chintz covers to see the beauties of the silken upholstery.

"After nine o'clock society began to fulfil its part of the contract and to arrive in such swarms as almost to obscure the twoguinea aspirants. If people had paid two guineas to see Dukes and Duchesses they could not complain that they were not get-ting their money's worth. For, if only they had been labelled, Dukes and Duchesses were to be seen in plenty.

"It was certainly a very brilliant scene and a very great lady of society after looking round, was heard to say to a friend; 'Well, my dear, it is certainly very much better then slummin'.

"So gently and precisely did this observer touch the mark that two-guinea ticket buyers are now going about saying they were not there."

BELLIGERENT LOSES NATIONALITY.

The Ground on Which Great Britain Refuses to Release a Virginian Who Aided the Boers.

WASHINGTON, July 7. - Representations made by the United States Government in behalf of Marlett Morgan, an American made by the United States Government in behalf of Marlett Morgan, an American citizen arrested and imprisoned by the British authorities for aiding and abetting the Boers, has brought from the British Government a declaration of the principle that a belligerent loses his nationality and must be considered as coming within the general rules of war Morgan was a resident of Petersburg, Va. He was contured in South Africa and sent to the British military prison in the Island of Ceylon. Representative Lassiter of the Fourth Virginia, Congress district, acting at the request of Morgan's mother, laid a complaint before the State Department that Morgan had been treated unjustly. Inquiries were made by the Department as to Morgan's condition and the circumstances of his arrest, and representations in his behalf were addressed to the British Government.

In refusing to grant the request of this Government that Morgan he released. Great British laid down the triceiple stated. The principle emanated from Six Alfred Milner, Government and by the United States to secure the release of certain Americans, held as prisoners of war by the United States to secure the release of certain Americans, held as prisoners of war by the United States to secure the release of certain Americans, held as prisoners of war by the British in Ceylon, have proved unavailing also. These men were members of the Red Cross contingent, organized in Chicago and sent to South Africa to render me lealed to the Boer forces. Their cases differ from Morgan's, in that it is contended that on reaching the Boer lines they abandoned the neutrality of the Red Cross and took up arms in behalf of the Boers.

RECORD PRICES FOR WORKS OF ART London Sales of the Hoppmer Portrait and the Louis XV. Cabinets.

LONDON, June 28.-This week has see two records established for works of art sold at public auction. Yesterday Hoppner's "Louiss, Lady Manners" was sold to Mr. Diveen, the dealer, for 14,050 guineas. Tdday Mr. Charles Werthe mer, still better known as a dealer, gave 15,000 guineas for two Louis XV. cabinets formerly the property of the Duke of Leeds. The famous lost stent but for the week's experiment by the and found "Duchess of Devonshire" reached 10.100 guineas in the Wynn Ellis sale, 1876. who has for brother the Earl of Rosslyn and | and the same painter's "Lady Mulgrave" fell to Mr. Campbell for 10,000 guineas in the James Price sale, 1895, despite the competition of the chief dealers. But until yesterday no buyer at public auction had gone

beyond 12,000 guineas The Lady Manners depicted in the attractive guise of a peasant girl afterward became the Countess of Dysart. The portrait, which is well known by Charles Turner's engraving. is in perfect condition, and has been carefully preserved, passing from Lady Laura Tolemache to Maria Marchioness of Allesbury and to the late Lady Charles Bruce, by whose executor's orders it appeared at auction. As soon as the picture had been placed on the old 5,000 guineas, a sum which argued were

An advance of too e ineas was immediately made by Mr. Duveen, and it was q ickly discernible that between these two would be the fight for possession. Ten thousand guineas, 11,000 guineas and 12,000 guineas were soon passed, but at 13,000 the rivals grew more wary. The auctioneer spurred on each competitor. "Don't lose it at this price," he said when it reached 13,100 guineas, and later Mr. Wertheimer made a final effort and bid 14,000. "Pounds?" queried Mr. Duveon, to gain time. "No. guineas." was the response. Then, after a pause, Mr. Duveen said "Fifty," and the Hoppner portrait was

The struggle for the Louis Quinze cabinets was, if possible, still more dramatic. They are quite small cabinets of only two drawers each, beautifully moulded and swelling gracefully outward toward the centre. The legs are curved and there is much beautiful moulding and scroll work of chased brass upon them. The tops of the cabinets consist of slabs of peach-colored marble.

They were made by the great Joseph, who is famous for the beautiful work which he did for the French Court in the days of Louis XV. The brasswork was executed by the artist Caffleri, who is notable for the fact that he never made two things alike.

Connoisseurs and society people, among whom there was a fair sprinkling of ladies. thronged the auction room when Mr. Agnew put these cabinets up for sale. The bidding ommenced at about £6,000 and advanced slowly by bids of £200 or so at a time to £9,000. Then the competition slackened, and people thought for a moment that the topmost price had been reached.

But suddenly the bidding started again with renewed spirit. When the price had risen to £12,000 the excitement was intense. and loud applause greeted the announcement of the offer. Finally the cabinets fell to Mr. Wertheimer for 15,000 guineas.

AMERICAN SINGERS ABROAD.

The Number Preparing for the Operatic Stage

Constantly Growing. LONDON, June 28. - The constantly increasng number of Americans who are equipping hemselves for the musical profession in Europe is now a sufficient guarantee of a great change in the near future in the personnel of the operatic and concert stage on both sides of the Atlantic. It is difficult to make record of those whose talents already mark them out for high distinction in the musical world. Paris, Bertin and London each will contribute to the list, but perhaps London most of all, because within the past year or two it has become possible to obtain in the metropolis proper training in voice production. It is still as difficult as ever to obtain in London prompt recognition of musical or any other talent. London makes high rism, but rarely, almost never, does London discover or of its own initiative recognize a great artist.

The first appearance of De Marchi in "La Ties, the other day is a case in point. This singer is to be one of Mr. Gran's stars at the Metropolitan next winter and no real judge of music who has heard him will question the wisdom of the selection. No London critic, however, dared, or, to be more truthful, was competent to express a decided

pinion with regard to his great talents. But I intended to speak only of Amerians who will soon win a place in the front rank of the profession. Such a one was heard vesterday in a concert given at the studio of Mr. J. J. Shannon, A. R. A., nearly all the his legs crossed in an important manner, who looked as if he might be the Duke, was really a detective from Scotland Yard. For even Rand of New York gained instant recognition not only as an artist of great present accomplishments, but as a worthy successor to any of the best known tenors in grand opera. In both Wagner and lighter work he displayed not only splendid natural talents, out a finish and temperament which comined to make a genuine and great artist Before many months he will assuredly take his proper place in the great roes of grand

> Will Empty Graveyard to Make Way for Road. Announcement was made yesterday in

the Grace Methodist Church that the dis-Interment of the remains of the old residents of Bay Ridge from the old and long-neglected grave yard at Seventy-second street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, would be begun this morning. The burying ground is in the line of the new driveway to the Shore Road. Grace Church, with the assistance of citizens of that part of the city, has ar-ranged to place the remains dug up in a vault built on the property of the church.



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GAVE A DINNER OF SNAKES.

MEN EXPERT WITH RATTLERS MEET AT BOCHESTER. Fried Rattlemake and Stewed Moccast

Among the Dishes Served Some of the Guests Liked Them -Advice About Handling Rattlers -A Western Man's Story ROCHESTER, July 7 .- A snake dinner was iven this week by Rattlesnake Pete, whose full name is Peter Gruber. It included such delicacies as fried rattler and stewed water ecasin. The table was decorated at one end with a fine stuffed rattler and at the other was a magnificent cobra, also mounted The centre piece was a live rattlesnake, five feet long, that kept up a continual buzzing inside a glass jar. The skins of rattlers were spread out as dollies on the table. Grube had on a coat of rattlesnake skins.

A visit of Prof. Henry Davies of Denver furnished the inspiration for the snake dinner When Mr. Gruber and United States Deputy Marshal Sholl were in the West a year ago the professor got up a snake meal on a small scale. Mr. Gruber decided to outdo Western man's effort, and to furnish food for the repast many of Mr. Gruber's pets went into the stew pan. Gruber superintended the cooking in person.

Not all the eighteen guests ate enake. Gruber saw to it that the snakes were not cooked to pieces, so there was no mistaking the fact that he was furnishing the real article. "Rats! it's nothing but eels," remarked water moccasin, and found it good and pala-

"Better than frogs' legs," commented another. "Reminds me of a black bass I got up a

Lonely Lake," said a sportsman. The snake dishes reminded almost every one of some particularly fine morsel he had had, so they must have been pretty good. Gruber furnished ordinary boarding Mr. Gruber furnished ordinary boarding house food for those who didn't want to eat snake. When clears had gone around the Denver professor did tricks with the big rattler in the centre of the table. He hung it in knots and laying its head playfully in the palm of his hand. Then he opened his shirt and the head darted in and rested there. In a couple of minutes he carefully drew it out. Mr. Davies explained his carefully drew it out. Mr. Davies explained his carefully drew it tout. Mr. Davies caplained his carefully drew it tout. Mr. Davies caplained his carefulessness as to consequences by saying that he had no fear of being bitten when he was able to take his time handling a rattier. All one had to do was to use care, in order not to stir the anake's temper. If this is aroused the snake will strike.

strike.

"But the rat'er needs five or six inches in which to strike," said the professor. "If I held him close to me there is no danger, the ratio in his work."

in which to strike, said the professor. "If I held him close to me there is no danger, for he hasn't room enough to get in his work. There was a doubting Thomas present and the professor asked Mr. Gruber to show that the snake had deadly qualities. Therespon the Rochester man gently shoved a penknife between the snake's jaws, and two fangs darted out. Slight pressure forced several drops of a light greenish substance upon the tip of the knife blade.

"There's enough venom to kill a houseful of men," remarked Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Davies told of some experiences he had had out in the Rockies huning rattlers. He said he had been successful in his search because he never irritated or disturbed his game more than was nocessary. He told of one trip when he captured nearly sixty, without being in danger of a bite. He ran across them all in a bunch. They were sunning themselves and were lying crosswise and languidly slapping one another with their tails. He gathered them in one at a time, just as a man would put potatoes into a bushel basite, being careful not to pinch or squeeze any of them in the operation.

Rattlesnake Pete also entertained the guests with stories of his experiences in the Pennsylvania oil fields. The medicinal value of rattlesnake oil was touched upon Mr. Gruber described a cure of goitze. Mr. Grube used a non-poisonous snake for thiss body the swelling gradually disappeared. The patient was Mr. Gruber's daughter.

OUR TRADE WITH PORTO RICO. Under Reduced Tariff, Exports Increased 300

Per Cept. and Imports 75 Per Cent. WASHINGTON, July 7.- The prompt action of the Porto Rico Legislature in notifying the President that tariff revenue between Porto Rico and the United States is no longer required to meet the expenses of the island. and requesting that all tariff between the of the Porto Rican act, lends especial interest to some figures just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the commerce between Porto Rico and the United States since the Porto Rican act went into effect.

The Porto Rican act, which went into effect May 1, 1900, provided that the United States tariff should apply in Porto Rico as against all countries except the United States, and that the tariff rates between the United States and Porto Rico should be 15 per cent of the regular tariff rates for a term of two years, unless the Porto Rican Legislature should sooner than that time notify the President that it had made provision for local taxation to meet the necessities of the Government of Porto Rico, whereupon all tariffs between the United States and that island should be abolished. This notification, according to the press despatches from Porto Rico, has been duly made by the Legislature, the act signed by Gov Alien, and the President requested to abolish all customs duties on goods passing from the United States into Porto Rico or from Porto Rico into the United States, on July 25, 1901, as authorized by the act above referred to.

The increase in commerce between Porto Rico and the United States which has followed the Porto Rican act, by which 85 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates was removed. has been very great, especially in exports from the United States to Porto Rico. The The Porto Rican act, which went into

lowed the Porto Rican act, by which s5 per cent of the Dinkley tariff rates was removed, has been very great, especially in exports from the United States to Porto Rico. The act went into effect May 1, 1900, and the figures for the month of April, 1901, therefore conclude the first year of commerce between Porto Rico and the United States under this act. In that year the imports from Porto Rico into the United States were \$3.827.413, against \$2,218.273 in the corresponding twelve months of 1897-98—an increase of over 75 per cent, as compared with the twelve months ending April 20, 1898, when the island was under Spanish control. In exports from the United States to Porto Rico the increase is still may strongly marked, the exports to that island during the first year under the Porto Rican act being \$7.199.031, against \$3.710,940 in the corresponding twelve months ending with April, 1900, and \$1,850,877 in the corresponding twelve months ending with April, 1988—an increase of nearty 300 per cent.

cent.

If we far the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States will further stimulate commerce between the island and the ports in the United States can only be determined by future developments. The latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that about 80 per cent of the imports of Porto Rico are now from the United States and about 75 per cent of the exports from that island are to the United States.

REDUCING THE ASIATIC FLEET. One Battleship, Two Cruisers, Five Gunboats

and a Supply Ship Already Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, July 7.—The reestablish

ment of the European Naval Station, is equivalent to an official deciaration that the services of a large fleet of American war vessels in the Far East, and particularly in the Philippines, are no longer required. The reduction of the Asiatic fleet began several months ago, and has been emphasized recently by the withdrawal of a number of gunboats which had rendered extremely valuable service in preventing the Filipino insurgents from receiving supplies from, or communicating with their compatriots in other islands and China. A sufficient number of small gunboats have been left in the islands to dopartial duty, and in addition there are two armored cruisers, a battleship, two seagoing monitors and two large protected cruisers to protect American interests in the event of international complications.

The vessels withdrawn from the Asiatic station since the reduction of the fleet began are the buttleship Oregon, now on the Pacific Coast, the cruiser Newark, which arrived at New York on Friday night; the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville, assigned to the new European station; the gunboats Marietta. Castine and Petrel, all of which are on their way home; the gunboat Concord, which will spend the summer in Alaska and then proceed to San Francisco, and the supply ship Culgoa. No other ships will be withdrawn from the Asiatic station for some time. Under the new policy of the Navy Department to repair pines, are no longer required. The reduc-No other ships will be withdrawn from the Asiatic station for some time. Under the new policy of the Navy Department to repair large vessels at navy yards and stations in the United States the armoredads and cruisers in the far East will be brought home when they need overhauling. The armored cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the next of these to return, but it is hardly likely that she will be ordered back until next year. OUR FOREIGN MARKETS.

ction of the Experts of Agricult Products From the United States. WASHINGTON, July 7.-The section

Poreign Markets of the Agricultural Department gives the following statistics show ing the value of the agricultural product exported from the United States to the several ntinents during each fiscal year from 1868

to 1900, inclusive: 1898. . 8762, 338, 980 . 56, 753, 212 . 14, 679, 756 . 11, 915, 485 . 9, 783, 816 . 3, 540, 727 3605, 512,102 \$730, 454,685 53, 217,653 54,644,442 16,431,619 22,770,504 10,411,869 9,451,984 7,518,111 11,496,891 4,422,379 6,708,520 S. America Total\$859,018,946 \$792,811,788 \$944,616,880

South America is the only continent to

which our agricultural exports show a decline. The shipments to South American countries during 1900 had a value of only \$9,452,000, as against \$11,236,000 in 1806. The most striking gain was in our exports to Asia. The value of the agricultural produce sent to Asiatic countries rose from \$5,755,000 in 1896 to nearly \$28,000,000 in 1900, the latter amount far exceeding any previous

agricultural export trade with Oceania, our shipments to the various islands comprised under that term amounting in 1900 to \$6,799,000, as compared with only \$3,986,000 in 1896. The figures returned for 1900 were

record.

the highest ever recorded. The principal part of our agricultural exports during 1900, as in previous years, found a market in Europe Our sales to European countries for that year had an aggregate value of \$789,000,000. With the exception of the phenomenal year 1898, when they reached a value of \$762,000,000, these figures are the

largest on record Our total exports of farm produce to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands in 1900 had an aggregate value of over \$20,000,000 as compared with only \$6,269,000 in 1896. The gain in these exports during the past five years exceeded 200 per

Our agricultural exports to Africa. like those to Asia and Oceania, reached in 1900 the highest value ever recorded. The ship-ments to African countries in that year were valued at \$11,466,000, or slightly more than double the value for 1806, which amounted only \$3,735,000. Our agricultural exports to the United

only \$5,735,000.

Our agricultural exports to the United Kingdom in 1900 were \$405,000,000, the largest on record, excepting those of the extraordinary year 1808, when a value of \$439,000,000 was attained. To Germany the exports for 1900 were \$134,000,000. Compared with the shipments for 1893, five years ago, which were valued at less than \$72,000,000, they show an increase of nearly 100 ner cent. crease of nearly 100 per cent.

After the United Kingdom and Germany.

After the United Kingdom and Germany, the principal foreign market for American farm produce in 1900 was the Netherlands to which country exports valued at \$52,000,000 were sent. These figures were exceeded only in 1999, and then by less than \$1,000,000. As contrasted with the record for 1898, amounting to \$21,000,000, they exhibit a striking gain.

France ranked fourth in importance, and Belgium fifth, among our foreign markets in 1900, the former country receiving agricultural exports to the value of \$43,000,000. In comparison with the trade of 1895 our exportations to each of these countries show an important growth, the shipments to France during that year having a value of only \$31,000,000 and those to Belgium a value of little more than \$18,000,000.

only \$31,000,000 and those to Belgium a value of little more than \$18,000,000. Italy was the sixth country in rank, the products of the United States agriculture marketed there during 1900 having a value of \$24,000,000. In 1805 they were valued at less than \$15,000,000.

After these six European countries Canada was our principal customer, purchasing to the extent of \$21,000,000. The agricultural exports to Canada advanced in value from \$70,000,000 in 1805 to \$32,000,000 in 1898, and then declined to the figures just quoted for 1900.

ebb, having a value of less than \$4,000,-000. Since then important gains have been made each year, culminating in a value of about \$14.090,000 for 1000.

Products of American agriculture were mar-

about \$14,092,000 for 1900.

Products of American agriculture were marketed in Spain during 1900 to the value of \$10,500,000, these figures showing a slight increase over the exports of 1896, which amount to a tride less than \$10,000,000. In the three years following 1896 a considerable decline occurred, but the lost trade was more than recovered during 1900.

Another country that in 1900 purchased over \$10,000,000 worth of American farmoroducts was British Africa, the exports to that destination having a value of \$19,300,000, or nearly double the value reported in 1893, which was only \$5,300,000.

The other most important destinations of our agricultural exports for 1900, with the value recorded in each case were: Sweden and Norway, \$5,515,000. Hong Kong, \$5,44,000,000, Mexico, \$4,572,000. Brazil, \$4,903,000. Austria-Hungarr, \$3,500,000 European Russia, \$3,215,000. British Australasia, \$2,845,000, and the Philippine Islants, \$1,637,000.

INSPECTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. The Quality and Purity of Those Intended for Export to Be Certified.

WASHINGTON, July 7.-Under the discretionary authority conferred by the last Agricultural Appropriation act upon the Secretary of Agriculture, to extend to dairy products intended for exportation regulations and rules for their inspection and certifleation of purity and quality, Speratory Wilson has decided to mit's a beginning of this work in the customs districts of Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The marking, stamping or labelling of such products, as to secure their identity in the markets of foreign countries and their purity, quality and grade, are also provided in the act. Instead of entering immediately upon a preconcelved system of active inspection, however, the Department experts will devote a number of weeks to familiarizing themselves with all the persons, conditions and circumstances connected with the export of dairy products of all kinds from the four districts named, and the necessary data thus obtained will be used in formulating such requisitions as may be found expedient for conducting the service.

The character and extent of the inspection and certification to be made utilimately may not be decided for some time, but it is probable that at an early date the owners or shippers of products for export may upon application, have their goods marked and certified as to purify and quality, provided they are above a minimum grade yet to be fixed.

The Department has received many letters quality and grade, are also provided in the

to be fixed

The Department has received many letters from experienced merchants, both foreign and domestic, as well as from other reputable persons, urging that one of the first rules to be established be in the interest of honeity in trade by atming to prevent the export of packages marked in any way incorrectly, or tending to mislead or deceive buyers as to the character of their product.

New Packing Company to Be Formed.

CHICAGO, July 7. - The Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company, with Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago as President and Mr. O'Donnell of Pittsburg as general manager, will be organized this week if plans are carried out. The company will prosecute a general packing business in the East. Negotiations have been completed with Robert Pitcairn, superbeen completed with Robert Pitcairn, super-intendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania company, through which the railroad company has secured the abattoir, stockyards and property of the Pittsburg Provision Company for \$700,000. Between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 will be spent in im-proving the plant.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Michael Becker of 40 Debevoise street, Brooklyn, the brewery truck driver who ran down and mortally nigred Mrs. E. Reilly of 134 Fast Thirty-ninth street in Third avenue on Saturday night, was Coroner hart yesterday in \$1,500 ball. Mrs. Reiny, who was a widow 60 years old, died in the hospitel of her injuries early yesterday. Frances Hope, a colored servant at the boarding house at 129 West Eightleth street, was held in \$400 ball in the West Side police court yesterday for trial on the charge of stealing \$20 from Leo L. Whitney, a broker living there. She confessed that she stole the money



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ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 258 Broadway, cor. Watten, and 7 and 9 Watten St. 869 Broadway, cor. Prince, 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

PEDDLING BOOKS TO BOYS. NEW PIELD OF ENTERPRISE ONE PUB-LISHER IS WORKING.

The Books Are Good, Lively Ones on Live Subjects, Designed to Catch the Juvenile Eye -The Rest of the Plan Is to Go After Your

Boy Instead of Waiting for Him. A fairly well-dressed young man carrying dress-suit case was walking along a street n one of the better residential districts of rooklyn, the other day, when he saw a group of boys ranging from 10 to 16 talking on the sidewalk. He crossed over to them, set down the dress-suit case and as he proceeded to open it, said quetly:

"I've got something here I think you boys

would like to look at." The boys crowded about him and the young nan took out four or five paper-covered books and passed them around. It could be seen at a half a glance that they weren't dime novels, at least not of the conventional type. They were duodecimos of from eighty to a hundred pages, decently primed on fairly good paper with a picture cover They were profusely illustrated, too, and when a passer-by whose interest had been aroused by the proceedings, stopped and looked over the boys' shoulders he saw that the pictures were good, most of them wellreproduced half-fones from photographs

He saw, too, that the books were all of a similar character. They bore titles like these: "Fighting Spaniards in Cuba," "Scout ing After Filipinos," "An American With the Boers," and were evidently descriptive of actual experiences, full of action, anecdate and conversations. And when the man who had become interested got a chance to look at the title pages he found there the names of

then declined to the figures just quoted for 1900.

Japan furnished a market in 1900 for over \$15...

O0,000 worth of American far n produce. The exports to that country aforded one of the most interesting examples of growth in our recent export trade. Dur nr 1806 the shipments barely exceeded \$2,000,000 in value. Subsequent years have shown in every instance a decided gain.

Agricultural exports worth nearly \$15,000,000 were also marketed in Denmark during instance of trade development. In 1806 the exports to Denmark were valued at about \$5,000,000, or d it is more than a third of the value of United States farm produce sent to Cuba has greatly increased during the past five years. In 1806 the exports were at low seb, having a value of less than \$4,000,more or less known newspaper was spondent:

There was no mistaking the interest of the boys in the books. They hung on one another to get a chance at them. It seemed as though the illustrations had been placed with a cuming that made a dip into the letter press irresistible to the lavestigator.

"They're mighty good books," suggested the young man with the dress suit case, "Fighting and fun and escapes from the natives and strange people and places. Just begin one of them once and you won't be able to do much else till you've finished it. Now that fellow there, "pointing to the picture of a youthful American officer," he was look alder than some of you boys, and the great of the picture of a youthful American officer. The was long that they are also believed than some of you boys, and the

Filipinos captured him and carried him off to a cave up in the mountains."

The young man told the whole story of that kidnapped soldier and he told it well. "And every one of the books is full of stories just as good," he concluded, "and they're only 15 cents apiece."

Two of the boys bought a book at once. Three others borrowed the volunce they coveted and went to their homes nearly for financial assistance. Two returned with 15 cents each. The third hadn't found the family treasurer at home. The young man shut his dreas suit case and prepared to stroll down the atreet. He had sold 90 cents worth of literature in less than ten minutes.

"Do you sell many of your books?" asked the man who had become interested.

"Well, trade has been good for several months, but families are moving out of towa and they take my customers with them. Oh, no, I don't try to sell to anybody except boys in the better parts of the city—young chaps that are apt to have a little pocket money with them or can get it at home without much trouble. I've sold as high as sixty books a day.

"You see these books are got up by people."

out much trouble. I've sold as high as slay books a day

"You see these books are got up by people who knew their business and everything about them is made to catch a boy's eye, title and pictures and interesting-looking lively reading. And besides that they're really good books, mostly newspaper correspondents' letters strung into a straight story and lightened up for invenile readers. And it doesn't take long for an intelligent to they or mother whose boy strikes them for And it doesn't take fong for an intension father or mother whose boy strikes them for the price of one to see that they're better stuff than lots of the things boys read. That's a strong point, the approval of the parents in our favor.

"The scheme's pretty new People have peddled books before, but it's never been done with any system. The idea of getting up books on live subjects especially for boys and resting out after your hors, was never.

done with any system. He apploads on live subjects e-pe and soing out after your botteled before this spring so far guess the scheme's a good terial doesn't cost much and mostly bought after they've somewhere else. So there's in the finished book at only lime a pretty good commission published by one firm and the out in lets of places working the they only pay you a commission. They only pay you a commis do pretty well they give you a "I shouldn't wonder if they to other directions e me a couple of in other directions before an in other directions of the of novels and Ull sell one or more every woman in most small tow you, it's a great idea having an looking book spring on you right instead of having to chase down tor book store and pick one out is a conditional memory in it. And you'd be good money in it. And you'd be the way publishers are looking new ideas like that. Competition the way publishers are localize new ideas like that. Competitive flerce in the publishing business has in everything else, that e publishers are working mines i that the firms ten years ago is scratched over. And I ruess is more the book-pushing end of the will be so changed vo

FIGHTING CIVIL SERVICE SHARPS. Jones Who Pays the Freight" Champions the Cause of a Woman Ordered Dismissed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y , July 7 - Former Limit Gov Edward F. Jones, known throughout the country as "Jones pays the freight." has unearthed peculiar transactions by the Civil Service Commission. Miss Katherine Brown, who was assistant librarian in City School Library, is a piece of Mr. Jones. She had held the office for four years, when She had held the office for four years, when the Civil Service Commission discovered that the position came under its control and ordered another appointed in her place. Mr Jones championed her cause, and asked that the rules applying to those holding positions when the law went into effect, apply to her and was refused. The Board of Education declined to discharge her, but the matter was compromised by giving her an examination.

It is charged that a private room and special conveniences were furnished her opponent, while she was made to take the

special conveniences were furnished her opponent, while she was made to take the examination with many other applicants for other positions, and that the recreaty of the Examing Board sat with his feet on a desk, smoking a cizer, near her, much to her distraction and annorance.

Mr. Jones, when the commission reported that Miss Brown had failed to pass, determined to fight the case. The Board of Edit.

mined to fight the case. The Board cation called for the examination intimating crooked work, and the result will be that all civil service a ments made in this city the past year overhauled and thrown out.